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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 2. Issued April 14, 1914.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MARCH, 1914.

PLANT QUARANTINE DECISION No. 6.

The Federal Horticultural Board recommends that the word "locality" as used in Notice of Quarantine No. 11, entitled "Potato Quarantine," issued December 22, 1913, and the word "district" as used in regulation 2 of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Potatoes into the United States, issued December 30, 1913, be interpreted to refer only to a well-defined and considerable political subdivision of the country to which such words apply, such as a province or a state or a larger subdivision of such country.

C. L. MARLATT,
W. A. ORTON,
GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
W. D. HUNTER,
A. V. STUBENRAUCH,
Federal Horticultural Board.
R. C. ALTHOUSE,
Secretary of Board.

Approved:
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, *Solicitor.*
C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1914.*

AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS.

Amendment 3 to regulations governing importation of potatoes. (Effective on and after March 3, 1914.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, by adequate inspection, that the State of Sonora, Mexico, is free from dangerous potato diseases and insect pests.

Now, therefore, I, B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 1 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "The Plant Quarantine Act," do order and direct that regulations 2, 4 and 5 of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, dated December 30, 1913, and effective on and after January 15, 1914, be and the same are hereby amended so as to permit the entry of the common or Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), and its horticultural varieties, into the United States from the State of Sonora, Mexico; *Provided, however*, That the following conditions and restrictions are strictly observed and complied with:

1. Such importations shall be permitted entry only through the ports of Douglas and Nogales, Arizona.

2. The invoice of each shipment shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the shipper that the potatoes covered by such invoice were grown within the State of Sonora, Mexico.

3. No shipment of potatoes will be permitted entry until it has been examined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and found or believed to be free from dangerous potato diseases and insect pests.

4. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the importer.

5. Persons contemplating the importation of potatoes shall first make application for a permit in manner and form as prescribed in regulation 3 of the regulations and upon approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of such application a permit will be issued.

6. The requirements contained in regulation 6 of the regulations shall be complied with.

This amendment shall be effective on and after March 3, 1914.

Done at Washington this 3rd day of March, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE NOTICE AND AMENDMENT.

Notice of Quarantine No. 13 (with regulations). Mediterranean fruit fly and melon fly. (Effective on and after May 1, 1914.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exists in the Territory of Hawaii a dangerous insect infestation, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the mainland of the United States, by two insects, to wit: the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*).

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine Act (37 U. S. Statutes at large, page 315) do hereby quarantine the Territory of Hawaii as infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly and do prohibit the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii of any fruit or vegetable upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infestation, including:

Alligator Pears, Bananas, Carambolas, Chinese Ink Berries, Chinese Oranges, Chinese Plums, Coffee Berries, Cucumbers, Damson Plums, Eugenias, Figs, Grapes, Grapefruit, Green Peppers, Guavas, Kamani Nuts, Kumquats, Limes, Loquats, Mangoes, Mock Oranges, Mountain Apples, Melons, Natal or Kafir Plums, Oranges, Papayas, Peaches, Persimmons, Pineapples, Prickly Pears, Rose Apples, Star Apples, String Beans, Squashes, and Tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

The foregoing quarantine shall become and be effective, and Quarantine No. 2, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture September 18, 1912, entitled "Mediterranean Fruit Fly," shall cease to be effective, on and after May 1, 1914.

REGULATIONS.

REGULATION 1. *Fruits and vegetables prohibited.*

No fruits or vegetables upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) or the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*) breed, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infestation, except bananas and pineapples, shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States.

REGULATION 2. *Bananas and pineapples.*

No bananas or pineapples shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, unless they shall have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, pronounced free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, and certified and marked in compliance with these regulations.

REGULATION 3. *Application for inspection.*

Persons intending to move bananas or pineapples from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, shall make application for inspection thereof as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. The application should show the quantity of the bananas or pineapples which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location and the contemplated date of shipment.

Blanks on which to make application for inspection or for permits will be furnished, upon request, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, King Street, Honolulu.

REGULATION 4. *Certification of shipments.*

Bananas and pineapples shall not be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, by cars, boats, or other vehicles unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture showing that such fruits have been inspected by said Department and pronounced free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly. The inspection certificates shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

The inspection certificate will not be issued until an authorized representative of the Federal Horticultural Board shall have determined, by adequate inspection, that the banana or pineapple plantation on which the inspected fruits were produced is free from infestation, and from contiguous sources of infestation, by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for fruits which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the use of such certificates in connection with fruits which have not been so inspected is prohibited.

Inspection and certification required by these regulations will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature. Applicants for inspection will be required to place the fruits to be inspected so that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection will be refused.

REGULATION 5. *Marking of containers.*

No bananas or pineapples shall be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States unless the car, box, bale, or other container thereof be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear the original or a duplicate copy of the certificate required by regulation 4. The containers or wrappers shall be new and of materials which are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

REGULATION 6. *Movement within quarantined area.*

The local or inter-island movement of all fruits and vegetables, exclusively within the area quarantined for the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, is not prohibited by these regulations and is subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed under the laws of Hawaii.

REGULATION 7. *Quarantined fruits and vegetables as ships' stores or in possession of crew or passengers.*

No restriction is placed on the movement of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing Quarantine No. 13 as ships' stores, or by passengers and crew, on ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, except that such fruits or vegetables must be entirely consumed or removed from such ships, and such disinfection as shall be required by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture must be made, before such ships arrive at the docks at any port within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

REGULATION 8. *Inspection of vessels.*

Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to enter upon ships or vessels from Hawaii at any time after they come within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, whether in the stream or at the dock, wharf, or mole, for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in such ships or vessels or whether there remains any infestation from such fruits or vegetables; and such inspection shall extend to the personal belongings of passengers and members of the crew.

REGULATION 9. *Distribution of circulars.*

Before any ship or vessel from Hawaii arrives within the boundaries of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, the person having charge or possession of said ship or vessel shall cause to be distributed to each passenger thereon a circular to be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act, the foregoing quarantine, and these regulations.

REGULATION 10. *Disinfection of vessel and contents.*

Before unloading any of its cargo any ship or vessel found to contain or to be infested from any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine and all articles that have been in contact with such fruits or vegetables shall be immediately disinfected by the person having charge or possession of said ship or vessel under the direction and in the manner prescribed by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

When such ship or vessel has been disinfected in a manner satisfactory to such inspector, he shall immediately issue and deliver to the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such disinfection, which shall permit the unloading of the cargo so far as the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture is concerned.

The foregoing regulations are adopted, effective on and after May 1, 1914.

Done at Washington this 23rd day of March, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

Amendment 3 to Notice of Quarantine No. 11. (Effective on and after March 12, 1914.)

It has been ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands is free from the potato diseases named in Notice of Quarantine No. 11, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, dated December 22, 1913, effective on and after December 24, 1913, and that said country is free from injurious potato diseases and injurious insect pests and has complied with all the conditions and requirements of the regulations of the United States Department

of Agriculture governing the importation of potatoes into the United States, dated December 30, 1913, and effective on and after January 15, 1914, which regulations were prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture under an order, dated December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction.

Now, therefore, I, B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of law, and in compliance with the terms of said Notice of Quarantine, do hereby, effective this day, amend said Quarantine No. 11, by eliminating the Kingdom of the Netherlands from the provisions thereof and from the area affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that hereafter, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, potatoes from the Kingdom of the Netherlands may be imported into the United States subject to and in accordance with the above-mentioned order of the Secretary of Agriculture dated December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction and the regulations prescribed under said order.

Done at Washington this 12th day of March, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

INFORMATION AND OPINIONS.

Importation of dead insects and dead plants as museum specimens or otherwise not prohibited.

MARCH 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR:

In response to your memorandum of March 2, attached to a letter from Prof. Geo. A. Coleman of the University of California, returned herewith, I beg to advise you that your letter of December 16, 1913, to the Director of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne, Switzerland, in so far as it applies to the mailing of nursery stock, extends the prohibition to the plants and plant products enumerated *for propagation*, and this, therefore, means such plants or products imported for propagation or growing, or capable of propagation or growing. It does not, therefore, apply at all to dead plants or plant products which are, therefore, not capable of being propagated, or to plant products which are imported for food purposes.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1905 (ch. 1501, 33 Stat. L., 1269), prohibits the importation or interstate transportation of insect pests *in a live state* through the mails or otherwise. This prohibition, however, does not apply to dead or museum specimens such as referred to by Prof. Coleman.

The only points to be determined, therefore, in an importation of this kind is first, whether the plant specimens mailed are dead or not suitable for propagation, and, second, whether any insects which may be associated with them are also dead and intended merely for museum specimens or scientific study. The material therefore referred to by Prof. Coleman should be released.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

HON. JOSEPH STEWART,
Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

News letter No. 7. Mail importations of plants.

DEAR SIR: For your information on the subject of the restrictions placed upon the importation of plants in the mails from foreign countries, you are advised that an order issued by the Second Assistant Postmaster General December 16, 1913, prohibits the importation from foreign countries through the mails of all plants and plant products for propagation, including seeds, except field, vegetable, and flower

seeds. This prohibition, therefore, applies to bulbs, roots, and tubers, and to all seeds of trees, shrubs, or other plants, except only field, vegetable, and flower seeds.

Cotton seed, which would be rated as a field seed, is, however, prohibited entry into the United States from any foreign country except certain States in Mexico by Quarantine No. 8, and this prohibition, therefore, naturally extends to mail packages as well as to shipments by other carriers. Domestic Quarantine No. 9 also prohibits the movement of cotton seed from Hawaii to the United States.

Under the order issued by the Second Assistant Postmaster General nursery stock and other plant products for propagation, except as noted, received in the mails from foreign countries are to be returned from the post office of receipt, as prohibited, to the country and place of origin.

This restricts the carriage of such products from foreign countries to other means, such as by express or freight. Importations by these methods pass through the customs office in the normal way, and are under complete control. Postal sendings are entered under an entirely different system and necessitate examination at any little post office throughout the United States.

It is possible to transmit many injurious insects and plant diseases in lots of plants or seeds sent through the mails, and the inspection of such mail sendings is an impossibility without a vast army of inspectors. It was, further, found necessary to make the restriction very broad, much broader than the original definition of nursery stock, for the reason that foreign shippers, and postmasters as well, were quite unable to make the distinction between nursery stock and herbaceous plants, etc., and the only safe course was to exclude all plants from mail sendings with the exception of the seeds noted, which are deemed to carry comparatively little danger of introducing insect pests or diseases.

This information may be of use to inspectors in the case of any mail shipments being referred to them for examination through error or lack of information on the part of the local postmaster.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

MARCH 11, 1914.

Scientific names of all imported pines must be given on notices required from importer or broker.

DEAR SIR: In filling out the notices of shipment by permittee, namely, the importer or broker's report to the Department of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, and to the proper State inspector, respectively, you are requested to indicate on these reports the scientific names of all pines which may be included in the shipment. This information corresponds to the information required in the application for permit, and will hereafter be expected in the case of all importations of pines.

Very respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

MARCH 17, 1914.

Warning to passengers. Heavy penalty against the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States, other than Hawaii, of certain fruits, nuts, and vegetables.

The attention of all passengers on this vessel is called to the fact that, in order to prevent the introduction into the mainland of the United States of two dangerous insects, namely, the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of section 8 of the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 317), known as the Plant Quarantine Act, has quarantined the Territory of Hawaii as infested by said insects, and that the movement from said Territory into or through any

State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, of any of the following fruits, nuts, or vegetables, is absolutely prohibited:

Alligator Pears, Carambolas, Chinese Ink Berries, Chinese Oranges, Chinese Plums, Coffee Berries, Cucumbers, Damson Plums, Eugenias, Figs, Grapes, Grapefruit, Green Peppers, Guavas, Kamani Nuts, Kumquats, Limes, Loquats, Mangoes, Mock Oranges, Mountain Apples, Melons, Natal or Kafir Plums, Oranges, Papayas, Peaches, Persimmons, Prickly Pears, Rose Apples, Star Apples, String Beans, Squashes, and Tomatoes.

Bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii only in accordance with the regulations prescribed under said quarantine. These regulations provide that bananas and pineapples may be moved if they have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, pronounced free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly, and a certificate issued to that effect, and if the containers thereof are plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, bear the original or a duplicate copy of the certificate referred to above, and if such containers or wrappers are new and of materials which are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All of the fruits, nuts, and vegetables named above, the movement of which is prohibited, and all bananas and pineapples unless marked and certified as indicated, in the possession of passengers and crew must be entirely consumed or removed from this vessel before it arrives at the docks at any port within any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii.

Any person who transports from Hawaii to any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii any of the fruits, nuts, or vegetables covered by Quarantine No. 13 as listed above, in violation of the afore-mentioned provisions, will be subject to punishment by a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Quarantine No. 13, referred to, was promulgated March 23, 1914, effective May 1, 1914.

[SEAL.] B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

MARCH 25, 1914.

Notice to transportation companies of Quarantine No. 13, relating to the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 25, 1914.*

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this card to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That in order to prevent the spread of two dangerous insects, known as the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*), the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), known as the Plant Quarantine Act, has quarantined the Territory of Hawaii as infested by said insects, and that the movement from said Territory into or through any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii of any of the fruits, nuts, or vegetables specified in the attached Quarantine No. 13, is prohibited under penalty of the law, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into a State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii in such manner or method or under such conditions only as may be prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Inclosure.]

(Do not detach this receipt.)

Received this notice and the inclosure mentioned therein this.....

day of....., 1914.

(Signature).....

(Title).....

Form of report required of importers of the avocado.

IMPORTER OR BROKER'S REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In compliance with an order dated February 27, 1914, covering admission of the avocado or alligator pear under restriction, and with the regulations governing the importation of avocado fruit into the United States under the provisions of this order, the information provided for in this blank must be given by the permittee or his representative to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., immediately upon the arrival of the avocado fruit and before such fruit is unloaded from the vessel or other carrier.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized inspector of the Department at the port of entry designated in the permit.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

.....191..

THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The following fruit of the avocado, known in Mexico as Pagua, imported under Permit No..... shipped from.....
(Port of departure.)
consigned to.....
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)
.....arrived.....191..
(Port of entry.)
on.....dock.....
(Name of vessel and S. S. line.)
or.....
(Name of R. R. Co.) (Car number.) (Location of terminal.)
Country and locality where grown.....
Foreign shipper.....
(Name and address.)

Quantity.	Nature of containers (sacks, boxes, etc.).

.....
(Name of Importer or Broker at port of entry.)
.....
(Address.)

Further potato importations from Belgium prohibited.

A telegram from our inspector at the port of New York, Mr. Harry B. Shaw, reporting the finding of powdery scab among potatoes arriving on the steamer *Lapland* from Antwerp, Belgium, called forth the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 25, 1914.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE:

Potatoes arriving from Belgium show infestation with powdery scab. In accordance with the agreement with Belgian Government lifting the quarantine, all permits for importation of Belgian potatoes have been cancelled, effective March 26th, and no potatoes loaded and invoiced after March 26th will be permitted entry. Potatoes loaded and invoiced including March 26th will be permitted entry only when examination of such potatoes shows them to be free from disease. Please communicate this information to-day by cable to the Belgian Government and to the U. S. consuls in Belgium.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

In connection with this information, a letter was at once written to all permittees cancelling permits.

Buy Maine seed potatoes in certified bags only.

The following press notice was prepared March 25, 1914, by Dr. W. A. Orton, vice chairman of the board, and issued the day following through the Office of Information:

Potato growers who purchase seed potatoes from Aroostook County, Maine, are warned by the United States Department of Agriculture to accept only stock delivered in the original bags bearing the certificate of the Maine State Department of Agriculture to the effect that the potatoes are free from powdery scab.

This disease, against which the quarantine was laid last December on account of its prevalence in Europe and in portions of Canada, has been found to occur in a few places in northern Maine. The State of Maine has organized an effective inspection service to exterminate the disease and prevent its spread to other States, and Maine potatoes are now being inspected and sorted more carefully than ever before. No scabby potatoes are allowed to be shipped for any purpose, and no potatoes intended for seed stock can receive a certificate unless they are free from all suspicion of having been grown on the same farm or having been stored in the same warehouse with scabby potatoes. The special certificate of the Maine authorities is, therefore, considered to be an adequate assurance that the stock is safe, but potatoes which do not have this certificate are open to the suspicion that they may be repacked table stock.

MARCH 25, 1914.

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